

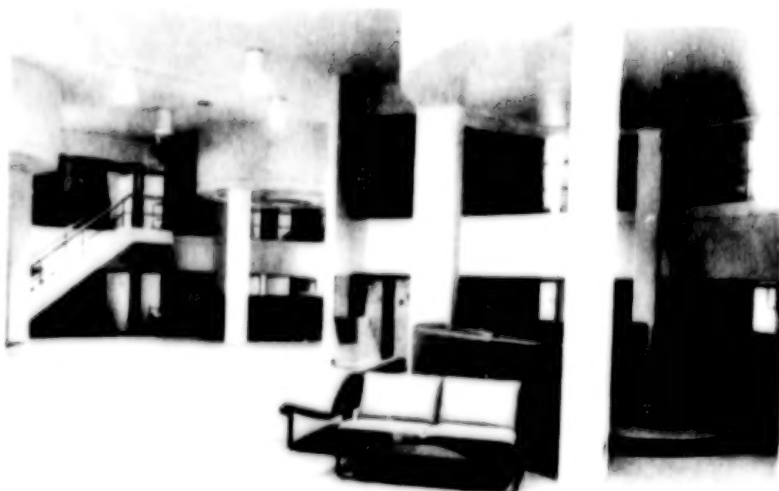


U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Prison System

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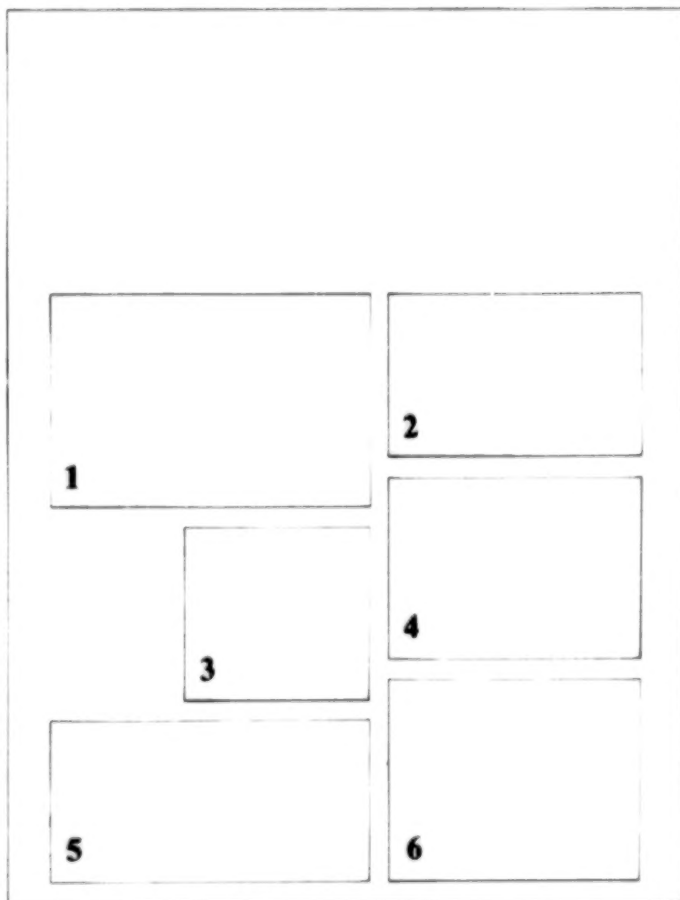
Federal Prison System

COMPLETED 24
1980



Fifty
Years
of
Service
1930-1980





On the cover:

1. Interior view of FCI at Raybrook
2. Federal Prison System Leadership, 1930-1980. Directors left to right: Sanford Bates (1930-1937), James V. Bennett (1937-1964), Myrl E. Alexander (1964-1970), Norman A. Carlson (1970-Present)
3. Double-bunking due to overcrowding, McNeil Island
4. Chillicothe Correctional Officers Training Class
5. Exterior view of FCI at Raybrook
6. Exterior view of USP at Lewisburg



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Prison System

1980 Report

Norman A. Carlson
DIRECTOR

Early History

Before the Bureau of Prisons was established in 1930, there were only seven Federal prisons, less than one-sixth of the number of institutions in the Federal Prison System today.

The seven original prisons were all funded separately by Congress and operated under policies and regulations established individually by the wardens. The Federal Government had over 12,000 offenders in these institutions and an equal number in State and local facilities.

All prisons of that era, Federal as well as State, were little more than human warehouses. They were badly overcrowded, some containing double the population they were built for. Inmates often slept in basements, corridors and makeshift dormitories.

The prevailing philosophy, duly carried out by correctional administrators, was that offenders were sent to prison to be punished for their crimes. Security and discipline were the paramount considerations and were maintained through a system of rigid rules that governed all aspects of an inmate's conduct. Breaking a rule brought swift, frequently harsh and arbitrary punishment.

As might be expected, time hung heavy for offenders in those days. Food, one of the most important concerns

to an inmate, was monotonous, sometimes consisting of only a single dish. Invariably it was served from buckets. After the evening meal, inmates were locked in their cells for the night.

Bathing was a once-a-week affair, with long lines of inmates waiting their turn at the showers. Recreation was limited to weekends and highlighted by the traditional ball game.

Inmates found it extremely difficult to maintain family ties. They could write few letters and rarely were allowed visits from their families. Institutions were remote from population centers, imposing a further hardship on families seeking to visit.

Rehabilitation was a correctional concept whose time had not yet come. Little or no thought was given to education or vocational training. For self-improvement, inmates could turn to a ragged collection of library books.

Federal prison personnel numbered about 650 in the late 1920's, entirely too few to staff the institutions adequately. On the job, employees' lives, like those of the inmates, were austere and regimented. Pay was low, vacations were unheard of, and training was nonexistent.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons is Established

In 1929, a Congressional Committee was established to study conditions in Federal prisons.

In the same year, a correctional study group chosen to develop the Federal Prison System outlined a penal philosophy providing practical steps to improve the national prisons.

This philosophy recognized that the chief mission of prisons was to protect the public, but that protection could be best achieved by rehabilitation of inmates, almost all of whom would eventually be released from custody and returned to the community.

Based on the recommendations of the Congressional Committee and the correctional study group, legislation was proposed which resulted in an Act of Congress, signed by President Hoover on May 14, 1930. This

legislation established the Bureau of Prisons and directed it to develop an integrated system of institutions to provide custody and treatment based on the individual needs of offenders.

Congress gave vigorous support to the new agency. Subsequent legislation approved open camps, the construction of new facilities, and a program of diversified industrial employment within the institutions. An independent three-man Board of Parole also was established, replacing the old system of institution boards.

The young Bureau moved rapidly in planning and constructing the new institutions, improving existing facilities and living conditions, and upgrading and training personnel. As the Bureau grew, so did its goals of developing into a professional, effective service.

Federal Prisons Today

The Federal Bureau of Prisons is responsible for carrying out the judgments of the Federal courts and provides offenders with opportunities for self-improvement through education, vocational training, counseling and a variety of other programs. Highlights for Fiscal Year 1980, the Bureau's 50th Anniversary year, include:

- Eight more Federal facilities were accredited, assuring high standards of professionalism in operations and programs.
- Overcrowding was further reduced, and two new institutions opened.
- Two of the oldest and largest institutions, marked for closing, were reduced in size and plans were made for reducing a third.
- Inmates' work and training opportunities were expanded and improved, as were medical services and programs for female offenders.
- Minority and female employment continued to climb for the ninth straight year.

Professional Standards

To assure that correctional programs and operations are carried out in a humane and professional fashion, eight more Federal Prison System institutions were accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections during Fiscal Year 1980. That brings to 12 the number of facilities accredited, and by the end of the year 11 others were in the accreditation process.

Accredited to date are the U. S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind.; the Federal Correctional Institutions at Memphis, Tenn.; Texarkana, Tex., and Lompoc, Calif.; the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pa.; and seven Federal Community Treatment Centers. All Federal correctional facilities will be accredited by 1984.

Standards of Conduct

The Bureau's Office of Inspections was formally established in March, 1979. This office, contained within the Director's office, is responsible for overseeing the Bureau's efforts to assure the highest standards of professional conduct, honesty and managerial competence.

Inspectors work with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agencies to review allegations of fraud and professional misconduct, and participate in program reviews, audits and inspections of institutions to insure that program standards and guidelines are consistently applied.

Inmate Population

The number of incarcerated offenders was 24,268 at year's end, down from 24,810 at the close of 1979. The decline was attributable to fewer commitments by the courts, resulting from a change in Department of Justice investigatory and prosecution policies. With greater emphasis being placed on public corruption and white collar crimes, and on drug offenders and organized crime, many individuals who formerly were prosecuted in Federal courts have been diverted to state and local prosecution. Another factor contributing to the decline has been expanded use of community treatment centers. As a result overcrowding in most institutions was significantly reduced.

During 1980, new institutions were opened at Otisville and Ray Brook, both in the State of New York. A satellite camp was opened in late 1980 at the Federal Correctional Institution in El Reno, Oklahoma.

New housing units were completed at the Federal Correctional Institution at La Tuna, Texas, and the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. The Federal Prison System now includes 43 institutions and nine community treatment centers.

Community Programs

Helping to keep institution population down is the Bureau's use of community facilities. During 1980, nearly half of all offenders discharged were released through Federal and contract community treatment centers. Some 9,000 inmates participated in community treatment center and halfway house programs during the year, and at the end of the year there were more than 2,400 offenders in these community facilities. The average length of stay was over three months.

The objective of community-based programs is to ease the transition of inmates back into the community.



These programs include community treatment centers and furloughs.

The Federal Prison System operated nine community treatment centers in major metropolitan areas. In addition, at the end of the year, the Bureau had contracts with 400 halfway houses operated by state, local or private agencies. The centers provide extensive pre-release services for selected offenders during the last three or four months of their sentences.

Centers are also used for those offenders serving short sentences, for unsentenced offenders participating in the



ABOVE AND RIGHT:

The new Federal Correctional Institution at Otisville, New York was completed and dedicated in 1980. Photo courtesy of the *Middletown Times Herald Record*.

Energy for the Federal Correctional Institution at Bastrop, Texas, is partially provided by solar energy (see dark panels in photo).

Pre-Trial Services Program and for others under community supervision who need guidance and supportive services offered at centers. Staff give offenders assistance in re-establishing community ties, obtaining jobs, furthering their education, and resolving personal problems.

In addition to the short-term community services listed above, all persons adjudicated under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act are housed in non-Federal, local and state juvenile facilities as well as in such facilities as private group or foster homes.

Prison Industries

To keep offenders constructively employed, Federal Prison Industries (UNICOR), a self sustaining corporation established by Congress in 1934, had 82 industrial operations in 39 locations during FY 1980. Inmates earn up to 85 cents an hour producing goods and services solely for U.S. government agencies. Though the inmate population continued to decline, inmate employment in industries leveled off at approximately 6,000. System-wide emphasis on the industrial program resulted in a

The new Federal Correctional Institution at Ray Brook, New York, was opened in 1980.



slightly higher percentage of the inmate population being made available for industrial employment.

Sales in 1980 exceeded \$116 million compared to \$103 million for 1979. Inmate wages amount to \$7.7 million. Payment to other inmates in the form of meritorious service awards amounted to about \$3 million. The corporation also funded \$3 million for vocational training programs for Federal offenders, including apprenticeship training.

During 1980, Federal Prison Industries relocated four factories as a result of the planned closing of the penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington. Talladega, Alabama received the furniture factory; Memphis, Tennessee now operates the electronic equipment factory; Big Spring, Texas has the electronic cable factory; and Boron, California received the alternator generator shop. Also, the canvas factory was relocated from the penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia to Petersburg, Virginia in anticipation of the closing of Atlanta.

Female Offenders

The Bureau during 1980 has acted to remedy some of the program weaknesses for female inmates described by the Task Force on Female Offenders established in 1979. The Federal Correctional Institutions at Lexington, Kentucky, and Terminal Island, California, now serve as female medical referral centers. Lexington during 1980 established a psychiatric unit which treats women with acute mental and emotional problems. Additionally, a health education program is being planned that will improve women's understanding of health care issues and help them make better use of health care services available both at the institution and upon release.

With the help of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and its Women's Bureau, accredited apprenticeship programs for women have been started in such non-traditional vocations as auto mechanics, electricians, plumbers, painters, and bricklayers. The four institutions housing female offenders now offer 44 apprenticeship programs in 25 different trades, the majority of which are normally reserved for males.

Drug abuse units exist in all four institutions for women and counseling and therapy are provided. All in-

stitutions have visiting programs, and to make the most of what time incarcerated women can spend with their children, family counseling programs help inmates deal with the effect of separation on both the mother and the child. Structured learning programs have been created for the children, and the Bureau helps mothers work with social agencies that can provide their children with any assistance for which they are eligible.

The Bureau has established an office in Washington to monitor programs for women and help insure that their needs are met.

Health Care

The Bureau provides health care for Federal offenders through its own health care facilities and personnel and those available in the various nearby communities. During 1980, 24-hour medical staff coverage has been established in six more institutions making 23 in all, and plans are to have this coverage for the remaining appropriate institutions in 1982.

Major changes have taken place at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri. One hundred trained professionals have been added, including physicians, psychiatrists, and nurses. The Medical Center functions as a modern hospital and Federal inmates are transferred there to receive intensive medical, surgical and psychiatric attention that other institutions cannot provide. A psychiatric in-patient service is maintained at the Medical Center. The Federal Correctional Institution at Butner, North Carolina, also offers intensive psychiatric service.

To meet the increasing needs of female offenders the Bureau established a psychiatric unit for females at Lexington (see above) and the hospital at the Terminal Island institution has been up-graded and designated as a medical referral center for males and females in the Western part of the country, including psychiatric care for male inmates.

Health care facilities in each Federal prison vary in size from small dispensaries to accredited hospitals, manned by 674 professional, technical and support staff, including 77 physicians. Their efforts are supplemented by 600 local consultants. Dental care needs are met by 49 dental officers. Currently in its 43 major institutions, the

Bureau employs 20 full-time psychiatrists and 110 full-time psychologists, and with the exception of some minimum security prison camps (all of which have a part-time psychologist), all facilities have at least one full-time psychologist and either a full-time or contract psychiatrist.

Equal Employment Opportunity

Since 1971, 27 percent of all new Bureau of Prisons hires have come from minority groups. The level of minority employees was 22 percent at the end of 1980 compared to 20 percent in 1979, and 6 percent in 1970. Minorities now account for 28 percent of the Correctional Officer force as compared to 8 percent in 1971.

Women now represent 19 percent of all Bureau of Prisons employees compared to 17 percent in 1979 and 10 percent in 1970. Female correctional officers are employed in all institutions, with the exception of the maximum security penitentiaries.

The Bureau has a full time Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Specialist in each of the five regions. The Central Office has one full time EEO Complaint Officer and two full time EEO Program Specialists. There are four special emphasis programs: Black Affairs, Hispanic, Asian-Indian, and Federal Women. The Federal Prison System operates an extensive recruitment program at all colleges that have a predominantly minority student population.

The Bureau of Prisons is a career organization. A majority of new employees enter on duty as Correctional Officers. Approximately a third of these individuals have Bachelor's degrees or higher and almost 70 percent have some college education. Almost all professional, supervisory and managerial positions are filled internally through competitive merit promotion procedures. Wardens have been promoted through the ranks from every institutional occupation.

In order to maintain the young and vigorous work force which is needed for this type of work, Congress passed Public Law 93-350, which permits the Attorney General to require that new prison employees be less than 35 years of age when they are appointed. Retirement is mandatory at age 55 with 20 years of service.

Automated Inmate Information

SENTRY is an automated inmate information system which provides a common data base of operational information for the U.S. Marshals Service, the U.S. Parole Commission and the Federal Prison System. During 1980, significant progress was made towards loading the entire Bureau inmate population onto SENTRY. All institutions and Community Treatment Centers have at least a single SENTRY terminal to record all admissions and releases. SENTRY can now provide locator information on all inmates housed in Bureau facilities. In addition to the single terminal sites, there are now 12 multi-terminal locations.

During 1981, SENTRY will be improved to keep track of Central Monitoring Cases, to implement a new property management system, and to expand sentence monitoring.

Assisting Other Agencies

During Fiscal 1980, the Bureau of Prisons helped the Immigration and Naturalization Service to deal with a large number of refugees. Nearly 12,000 Haitians, Cubans and other refugees were held temporarily at the Federal Correctional Institution at Miami until they could undergo physical examinations and be processed by INS. The Bureau also accommodated more than 1,700 Cuban detainees suspected of criminal activity in Cuba who were held in 14 institutions awaiting INS exclusionary hearings.

During February, the Bureau assisted the State of New Mexico, following the riot at the State's Santa Fe Penitentiary, by accepting more than 350 inmates whom the disturbance had left without adequate housing. In July, the Bureau accepted more than 100 inmates from the State of Idaho following a disturbance at the State Correctional Institution at Boise which resulted in major damage to five cell houses. The Bureau also accepted from the District of Columbia 192 Iranians arrested following a demonstration in Washington.

Cooperation with Canada

During the Bureau's celebration of its 50th anniversary in May at Springfield, Missouri, a Memorandum of



A full house of U.S. and Canadian prison officials was present for the 50th Anniversary Celebration of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in May at the U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri.

Understanding was signed by the Director and by the Commissioner of the Correctional Services of Canada. The agreement provides for cooperation between the two agencies for improved correctional practices, exchange of staff and information, development of joint research and study programs, a joint steering committee and annual meetings. A Planning Group of top officials from each correctional service was named to implement the agreement, and the heads of the two systems will alternate as chairman.

Prisoner Transfer

In December, 1977, the Federal Prison System began implementing the prisoner exchange treaty with Mexico.

In 1978 similar treaties went into effect with Canada and Bolivia. During the past year, two more countries—Panama and Peru—entered into similar treaties with the United States.

A total of 496 Americans incarcerated in Mexico have been returned to the U. S. to finish serving their sentences, and 247 Mexican nationals have been transferred to prisons in Mexico. The first Canadian-American exchange took place in October, 1978, and thus far 68 Americans and 57 Canadians have been returned to their own countries. Fourteen Americans have been returned from Bolivia, and four Bolivians have been returned to their country. In the first exchange with Panama, 12 elected not to transfer to Panama and therefore were brought from Panama to prisons in the United States.



This exhibit commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Federal Prison System was on display at the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. during the spring of 1980.

No Panamanian incarcerated in the United States has yet been transferred to Panama. The first exchange with Peru took place Nov. 14, 1980 when two Americans were received at the Federal Correctional Institution at Miami.

Prisoners are transferred on a voluntary basis, and the transfers are subject to conditions worked out in separate treaties between the U.S. and the country involved. Further transfers will take place on a routine basis in the years ahead, and the U.S. is expected to enter into similar treaties with several other nations.

Staff Training

In 1980, the Bureau of Prisons provided more staff training than ever before in its history. Bureau

employees received a total of 561,729 hours of training, an increase of more than 20 percent over the previous year's levels and nearly all bureau employees received some training.

The training of Bureau of Prisons staff is carried out at four training centers and on-site at each of the institutions. There are training centers at Denver and Atlanta, a Management and Specialty Training Center at Dallas, and a Food Service Training Center at Oxford, Wisconsin. Each institution has a fully developed in-house training program under the direction of a Training Coordinator.

All new employees are required to undergo four weeks of formal training during their first three months in the Bureau. The first portion of that training, an 80-hour

course which was totally revised during 1980, is titled "Institution Familiarization" and it is taught at each local institution. The two week, or second phase of basic training, is titled "Introduction to Correctional Techniques" and is taught at Atlanta and Denver. In addition, each new employee is given 40 hours of interpersonal communications training at his/her home institution within three years of appointment.

Each experienced employee receives a minimum of 40 hours of training every year of his/her employment. Of this, 24 hours are annual correctional training and the remaining 16 hours are in the employee's job specialty. In addition, there are a variety of specialized courses in financial management, equal opportunity counseling, correctional supervision, unit management, facilities management, hospital administrative management, case management, cooking and baking, industrial operations, locksmithing, bus operations, etc.

During 1980, a 40-hour training course was developed by the Bureau for first-line supervisors. In 1981, instructors will be trained to conduct this training and the course materials will be distributed to all institutions for continuing use as new supervisors are appointed.

A correctional executive's course was implemented and more than 100 managers were trained in management practice and theory. In future years, this course will be extended to cover all management level employees.

The Bureau implemented its Senior Executive Service program during the year. SES candidates were identified and individual development plans were written for both candidates and incumbents. These employees will receive training in varied management subjects to assure their continuing development as executives. A major undertaking during the coming year will be the development of a whole range of industrial and job specialty courses for employees of Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

The Oxford Food Service Training Center developed a complete set of new materials for its basic course in cooking and baking and in Food Service Management. Plans are underway to develop additional course materials at the center for use by institution food service managers in the future training of their staffs.

The Bureau's instructor certification program was fully implemented and instructor training was provided for

all institutions in self-defense, firearms use, disturbance control, and interpersonal communications.

Future plans include the development of training materials and courses in the following areas: management of law libraries, community services operations, accounting skills, orientation for volunteers, property management, and language and writing skills. Emphasis will be placed on improved job performance and interpersonal skills.

Education and Training

The Bureau of Prisons provides both academic and occupational training programs to prepare inmates for employment on release. Although enrollment is voluntary, program options are extensive, ranging from adult basic education through college courses. Occupational training programs include accredited vocational training and apprenticeship programs, as well as pre-vocational and world-of-work courses and work and study release.

In addition, social education programs have been designed to enhance the inmates' self-esteem and their ability to live in the community. Such courses include parenting, human relations and personal financial management. Constructive use of leisure time is also encouraged through athletic activities, self help groups and hobby crafts.

To operate these programs in 41 institutions, the Congress and Federal Prison Industries appropriated \$16.8 million for Fiscal Year 1980. Staffed by 535 employees, the education program has been designed to meet the academic, occupational training and personal growth needs of inmates.

During 1980, there were 44,814 enrollments in academic and occupational training programs. Of these, 23,258 or 52 percent were completed during the year, while 11,431 or 25 percent were still active at the close of the year. Thus the combined completion and retention rate was 77 percent. Also, 181 inmates received college degrees.

Inmates also participated in a variety of social education and leisure activities. During the course of the year, there were 16,125 enrollments in social education programs with a 75 percent completion rate, a 17 percent still active rate and a 7 percent withdrawal rate.

Enrollments in leisure activities reached 16,142 during the fiscal year. Of these, there were 10,173 or 63 percent completions, while there were 4,188 or 26 percent enrollments at year end.

The Bureau's occupational training program includes on-the-job training, vocational education and approved apprenticeship programs. Cooperative efforts with the U.S. Department of Labor Women's Bureau and the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training have continued with the result that the number of certified apprenticeship programs has increased.

At the close of the fiscal year, 30 institutions had 201 trade training units in 75 trade classifications registered by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training compared to 173 programs in 64 trades at 25 institutions in Fiscal Year 1979. During 1980, 733 inmates enrolled in apprenticeship programs, with 291 completions and 273 still enrolled at the close of the year.

Library services provide inmates with current information of a general and legal nature. Since 1977, the types of legal publications have been augmented to meet the requirements of the Supreme Court decision of **Bounds v. Smith**. During the year, \$120,000 was allocated for the purchase of legal publications.

Designations and Classification

The Bureau of Prison's new security designation and custody classification system has been in effect for 18 months. Variables such as outstanding detainees, the severity of the offense, history of escapes or violence, the expected length of incarceration and the type of prior commitments are used to determine an inmate's security level. This system also eliminates traditional correctional terms such as "minimum and medium security institutions" and groups institutions into six security levels. An institution's security level is based upon the type of perimeter security, the number of towers, external patrols, detection devices, the security of housing areas, the type of living quarters, and the level of staffing. Institutions labeled "security level 1" provide the least restrictive environment and "security level 6" institutions are the most secure.

Once inmates are committed, their custody is established by their unit teams. Four custody classifica-

tions identify the level of supervision each inmate needs and the categories are designed to assign inmates to the lowest custody level possible. The four custody groups, Maximum, In, Out, and Community, allow staff to consider an inmate's program participation based upon the offender's demonstrated level of responsibility and danger to society rather than by the length of sentence.

The system, designed to place offenders in the least restrictive institution possible that is closest to their homes, has proven effective. Initial data reveals that approximately 50 percent of new commitments can be confined in security level 1 institutions. This means that more inmates can be moved into "open" institutions, such as prison camps, which reduces overcrowding and makes the higher security level institutions more humane. This system also keeps the inmate population in better balance, decreases the number of inmate transfers, and aids the Bureau of Prisons in making better use of available resources.

Chaplaincy Services

All inmates are afforded opportunities for pursuing their individual religious beliefs and practices. The Bureau's 66 full-time staff chaplains are assisted by outside clergy working under contract and by more than 4,000 community volunteers.

Chaplaincy Services personnel are available to provide pastoral care, counseling, religious education, and religious instruction; to conduct worship services, facilitate the observance of religious holidays and diets, and coordinate chapel activities and programs which offer a wide variety of religious resources to inmates.

Consistent with the goal of inmate integration with the outside community, the Chaplaincy Department sponsors community-based religious activities which include furloughs and day trips for seminars, retreats, workshops, religious education courses, prayer meetings, religious holiday observances, and special worship experiences. Conversely, numerous religious community groups regularly participate in chaplaincy sponsored activities within the institutions.

Research

The Bureau's Office of Research in 1980 completed a

study that indicated inmates in the Federal Prison system are relatively free from sexual exploitation by other inmates. The study also showed that from 12 to 15 percent of Federal inmates participate at one time or another in homosexual activity, a rate lower than estimates from other research.

A study on employee attitudes showed that Bureau staff morale is high, and a great majority of employees are satisfied both with their job responsibilities and with the organization as a whole.

Resources

Bureau appropriations for FY 1980 totaled \$333,244,000 and there were 10,391 authorized positions.

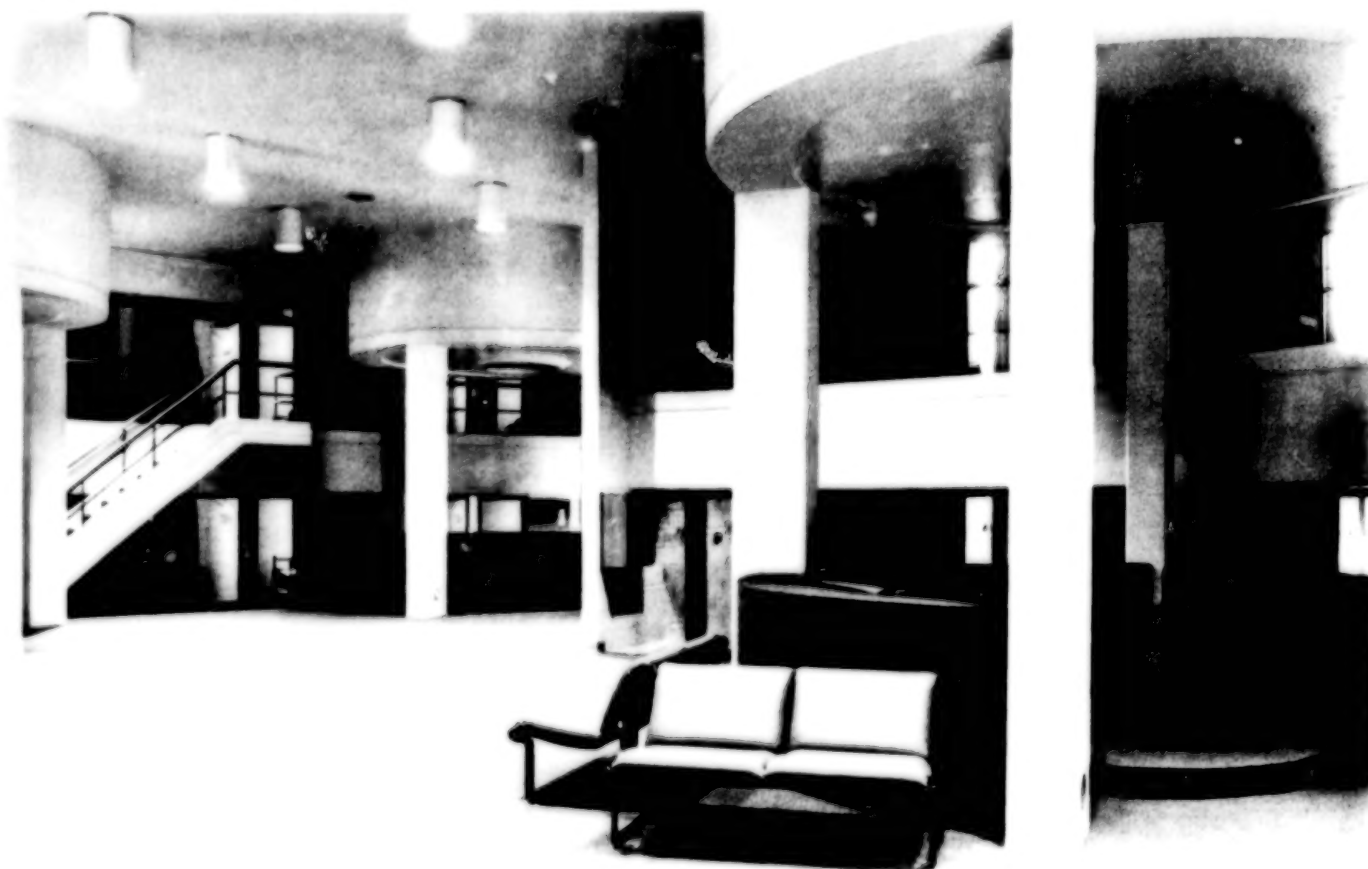
Anticipated appropriations for 1981 are \$351,435,000 and 10,166 positions.

Approximately \$500,000 worth of energy saving improvements to facilities were completed during the year. These improvements, coupled with a staff awareness program, resulted in a significant reduction of energy use.

Organization and Administration

The Federal Prison System is a career service and a majority of new employees enter on duty as Correctional Officers. Administration is carried out by four divisions located in Washington and five regional offices. The four divisions, each headed by an Assistant Director, are

Opened in September of 1980, FCI at Ray Brook has a level 3 security level designation



Correctional Programs, Planning and Development, Medical and Services, and Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (UNICOR).

The five regions have headquarters in Atlanta, Burlingame (near San Francisco), Dallas, Kansas City and Philadelphia, and each is headed by a Regional Director.

Future Plans

During 1980, the Bureau continued with its plans to close the McNeil Island and Atlanta penitentiaries. McNeil Island was reduced to essentially a small detention operation with some space used temporarily for the custody of Cuban immigrants. It is anticipated McNeil Island will be fully closed this coming year. The phase-down of Atlanta began in 1980, with the planned closing scheduled in 1984.

The phase-down of the facilities at McNeil Island continued during 1980 and it was reduced to a small detention operation.

Future plans also call for the reduction of the size of the Leavenworth Penitentiary. Housing quarters will be completely renovated to meet current standards. Completion is scheduled for 1985.

The El Reno Satellite Camp is scheduled to open late in 1980. Construction is under way for additional satellite camps at Danbury, Connecticut, and Texarkana, Texas. New housing units are also under construction in Sandstone, Minnesota, and La Tuna, Texas. A new Federal Detention Center is under construction in Tucson, Arizona, and a new Federal Correctional Institution is planned for Phoenix, Arizona.

National Institute of Corrections

Attached administratively to the Bureau of Prisons, the National Institute of Corrections, created in 1974 to



assist state and local corrections, is governed by a non-partisan 16-member Advisory Board, and is administered by a Director appointed by the Attorney General.

During 1980, NIC made 222 awards totalling \$10,181,034 to state and local correctional agencies, organizations and individuals. The grants were for training and staff development, technical assistance projects, research and evaluation, policy formulation and clearinghouse activities.

NIC provided technical assistance in response to 656 requests by state and local correctional agencies in all 50 states for staff training and development, improving jail operations and prisons, upgrading probation and parole, and similar requests.

Its clearinghouse, established in 1979, was shifted to Boulder, Colorado, named the National Information Center and expanded to include probation, parole, prisons, and community program information. Nearly 7,200 individuals and organizations were served by the clearinghouse in 1980 compared to 1,000 the year before.

During the year, more than 2,000 correctional managers and employees were given in-depth training in specific areas of need. Because agency trainers can effectively multiply the benefits of training, 160 trainers and managers of staff training programs were accommodated in training specific to their needs during the year.

The Institute's Jail Center at Boulder continued to develop as a national source of assistance to state and local jails. The Institute's efforts enabled 12 states to develop or revise jail standards, eight states to imple-

ment standards and nine states to develop strategies to serve jails.

The Jail Center conducted eight management training programs for 250 sheriffs and administrators, trained 170 participants from 37 communities to plan a new jail, and trained 80 more on opening a new institution. Special seminars were also held on such topics as mental health in jails, classification and intake services, and developing state jail capacity.

Six more jails—bringing the total to 12—were funded in 1980 to serve as extensions of the NIC Jail Center in providing training, technical assistance and information to jailers. The six were funded by money made available by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. These jail area resource centers responded to 150 requests for technical assistance from jailers during 1980.

NIC's Correctional Services Division helped 19 prison systems and 54 probation agencies to improve their classification systems or caseload management during the year. It responded to 120 requests for technical assistance, and undertook a number of projects to help state and local corrections to comply with judicial decrees and develop alternatives to litigation. In addition, the Division sponsored workshops to familiarize corrections staff with benefits available to incarcerated veterans, a national symposium on parole, seminars for state legislators on alternatives to new prison construction, and seminars on the mentally retarded offender, probation classification, current trends in sentencing and parole reform, and community corrections.

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 FCI, Fort Worth, Texas 76119 572-7682
 FCI, La Tuna, Texas 88021 729-8471
 FPC, Seagoville, Texas 75159 731-3190
 FCI, Texarkana, Texas 75501

FTS

SWITCHBOARD

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 Warden M.C. "Neil" Lennon
 Superintendent John W. Allman
 Warden T.C. Martin
 Warden Dudley Blevins, Jr.
 Warden Floyd E. Arnold
 Warden Kenneth A. McDannell
 Warden Samuel M. Hull

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 901 372-2269
 305 253-4400
 205 362-0410
 904 878-2173

Reg. Director Gary R. McCune
 Warden Robert Matthews
 Warden Jack A. Hanberry
 Warden Gilbert L. Ingram
 Superintendent Calvin Edwards
 Warden Robert Elsea
 Superintendent Roderick D. Brewer
 Warden Jerry A. O'Brien
 Warden Thomas F. Keohane, Jr.
 Warden Robert J. Verdeyen
 Warden Joseph B. Bogan

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 USP, Leavenworth, Kansas 66048 758-5901
 USP, Marion, Illinois 62959 271-0306
 FCI, Milan, Michigan 48160 378-2353
 FCI, Oxford, Wisconsin 53952 364-2611
 FCI, Sandstone, Minnesota 55072 781-7400
 USMCFP, Springfield, Mo. 65802 754-2751
 USP, Terre Haute, Indiana 47808 335-8391

816 891-7007
 212 353-6819
 913 682-8700
 618 964-1441
 313 439-1571
 608 584-5511
 612 245-2262
 417 862-7041
 812 238-1531

Reg. Director James D. Henderson
 Warden Dennis M. Luther
 Warden George C. Wilkinson
 Warden Harold G. Miller
 Warden John R. Johnson
 Warden Larry D. Kerr
 Warden Marion R. Lacy
 Warden George A. Ralston, Jr.
 Warden Raymond J. Lippman

NORTHEAST REGION

Regional Office, Philadelphia, Pa. 19113:

Scott Plaza, Industrial Highway 596-1871
 FCI, Alderson, West Virginia 24910 924-1800
 FPC, Allenwood, Montgomery, Pa. 17752
 FCI, Danbury, Connecticut 06810 643-9444
 USP, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837 591-3800
 FCI, Morgantown, West Va. 26505 923-7556
 MCC, New York, New York 10007 662-9130-9
 150 Park Row
 FCI, Otisville, N.Y. 10963 883-5446
 FCI, Petersburg, Virginia 23803 925-7102
 FCI, Ray Brook, New York 12977 832-6717

215 596-1871
 304 445-2901
 717 547-1641
 203 746-2444
 717 523-1251
 304 296-4416
 212 791-9130-9
 914 386-5855
 804 733-7881
 518 891-5400

Reg. Director Z. Stephen Grzegorek
 Warden Kenneth H. Neagle
 Superintendent Tony R. Young
 Warden Robert A. Gunnell
 Warden Joseph Petrovsky
 Warden Margaret C. Hambrick
 Warden H. Dale Thomas, Jr.
 Warden J. Michael Quinlan
 Warden William L. Garrison
 Warden George H. Rodgers

WESTERN REGION

Regional Office, Burlingame, Ca. 94010:

330 Primrose Rd., 5th Floor

FPC, Boron, California 93516

P.O. Box 500

FCI, Englewood, Colorado 80110

FDC, Florence, Arizona 85232

FCI, Lompoc, California 93438

FPC, McNeil Island, Steilacoom,

Washington 98388

FCI, Pleasanton, California 94568

FPC, Safford, Arizona 85546

MCC, San Diego, California 92101

FCI, Terminal Island, California 93516

FTS

791-1164

327-2881

960-6261

391-8770

461-9255

762-6336-8

891-4311

791-1261

SWITCHBOARD

415-347-0721

714/762-5161

303-985-1566

602-868-5863

805/735-2771

206/588-5281

415/829-3522

602/428-6600

714/232-4311

213/831-8961

Reg. Director

Superintendent

Warden

Administrator

Warden

Superintendent

Warden

Superintendent

Warden

Warden

Ogis Fields

Bill Story

John T. Hadden

Lowell G. Kincaid

Robert J. Christensen

D. D. Grey

Charles A. Turnbo

Enrique M. Lucero

Jerry T. Williford

Timothy M. Keohane

STAFF TRAINING CENTERS

Atlanta, Georgia 30354:

1007 Virginia Ave., B Bldg.

Aurora, Colorado 80011:

15400 E. 14th Pl., Suite 500

Dallas, Texas 75219:

3883 Turtle Creek Blvd.

Food Service Training Center,

c/o FCI, Oxford, Wisc. 53952

246-7470

327-3486

729-0004

364-2671

404/768-2707

303/837-3486

214/767-0004

608/584-5511, ext.218

Director

Director

Director

Director

Peter Nacci

Richard Seiter

Dennis R. Hubbard

Joseph M. Aragon

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS

Chicago, Illinois 60605:

401 S. La Salle

Dallas, Texas 75246:

3401 Gaston Avenue

Detroit, Michigan 48216:

1950 Trumbull Avenue

*Detroit, Michigan 48201:

The Milner Arms Apartments,

40 Davenport, Apt. # 295

Houston, Texas 77004:

2320 LaBranch Avenue

Kansas City, Missouri 64106:

404 E. 10th Street

Long Beach, California 90813:

1720 Chestnut Avenue

Oakland, California 94610:

205 MacArthur Blvd.

Phoenix, Arizona 85003:

850 N. 4th Avenue

886-5142

729-5248

226-7042

226-4810

527-4933

758-3946

536-7231-2

261-4176

312/886-5142

214/767-5248

313/226-7042

313/226-4810

713/226-4934

816/374-3946

213-432-2961

415/273-7231

602/261-4176

Director

Director

Director

Director

Director

Director

Director

Robert H. Guzik

Joe Schryver

William Whited

Dale A. Brown

Michael Gilliland

Willie J. Thompson

Lin Brumley

Richard L. Murray

FCI—Federal Correctional Institution

FDC—Federal Detention Center

FPC—Federal Prison Camp

*—Satellite Unit

MCC—Metropolitan Correctional Center

USMCM—U. S. Medical Center for Federal Prisons

USP—United States Penitentiary

Federal Correctional System

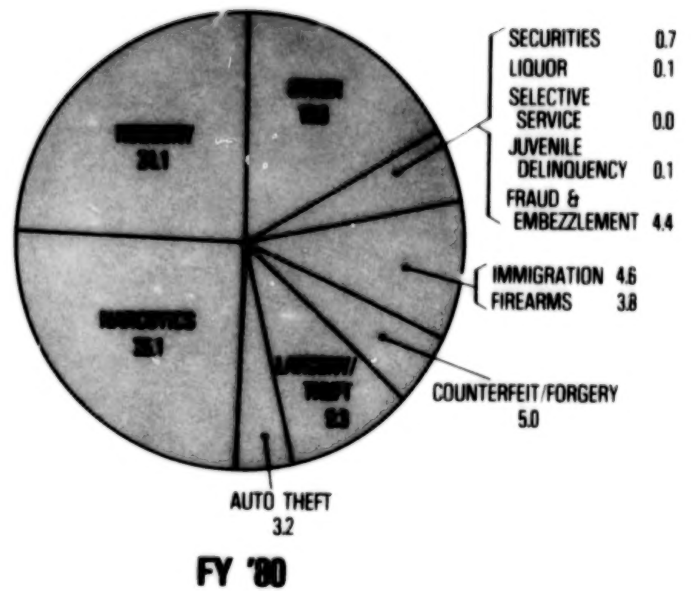
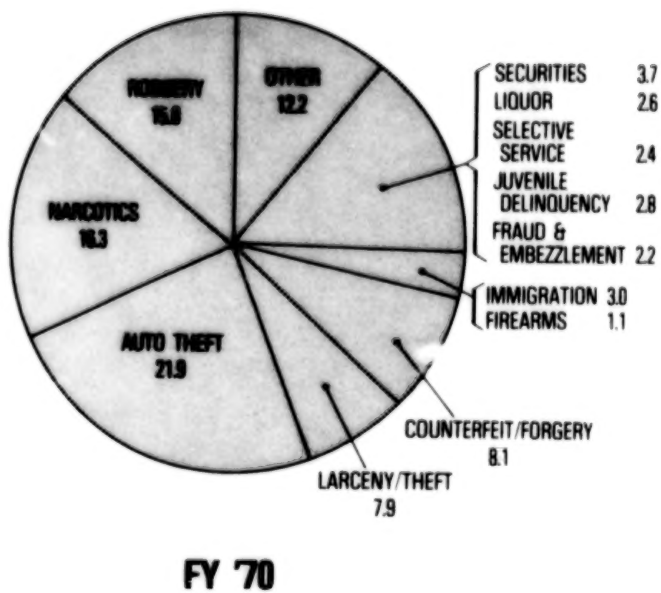


Federal Correctional System

* A camp is planned for the Northeast Region

WESTERN REGION Burlingame, California	<input type="checkbox"/>
NORTH CENTRAL REGION Kansas City, Missouri	<input type="checkbox"/>
SOUTH CENTRAL REGION Dallas, Texas	<input type="checkbox"/>
SOUTHEAST REGION Atlanta, Georgia	<input type="checkbox"/>
NORTHEAST REGION Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	<input type="checkbox"/>
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM FACILITIES	●
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS OFFICES	○
FACILITIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION	□

Bureau of Prisons



The Percentage of Population Confined to Institutions by Offense

END

2-9-82